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1. (Summary: In the opening session of the Fourth Commission on International Problems of the Congress of the World Christian Democratic Union, Rafael Caldera of the Venezuelan Social Christian Party presented his draft speech including resolutions for consideration and approval. The principal topics discussed in the ensuing sessions were the Tri-Continent Conference, the Dominican Republic resolution, and violence as a permissible political tool. Caldera appealed for moderation in order to assure that the resolutions would be acceptable to the congress as a whole.)

2. [REDACTED] Comment: [REDACTED] the Latin American delegates [REDACTED] the sessions and used the occasion to "lecture" the Europeans on international problems and realities. The Europeans probably realized that this was a good safety valve for the Latin American delegates, that the discussions would not have much effect on the overall conference conclusions, and thus allowed the Latin American representatives to have their say. The Europeans only entered into debate where it was clear that a radical position was involved and their major concern appeared to be to avoid any inflammatory statement which would be unacceptable for European audiences.)

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3. The following were the key topics covered in the draft presentation made by Rafael Caldera, President of the Latin American Christian Democratic Organization (ODCA) and Secretary-General of the Venezuelan Social Christian Party (COPEI) to the Fourth Commission - (Christian Democracy and International Problems) of the Congress of the World Christian Democratic Union (WCDU) in session in Lima, Peru.

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- a. Disarmament: The danger of the arms race and a call for gradual and controlled disarmament.
 - b. Communist China: Denunciation of the Chinese Communists for aggressive practices and a call for bringing the Chinese into the United Nations in order to control and moderate their activities.
 - c. Germany: Reunification of Germany under agreement of both sides and free elections under the auspices of an organized international community.
 - d. Vietnam: Expression of the need for the Vietnamese people to have sovereignty, freedom, and the right to their own development. The need to search for a peaceful solution in order to avoid the possibility of world conflict.
 - e. Cuba and the Tri-Continent Conference: Cuba is now tied to the Soviet Bloc and the statements made at the Tri-Continent Conference require Christian Democratic solidarity for the defense of the democratic system against dangerous Tri-Continent subversion. There is need to reintegrate Cuba into the inter-American system via self-determination, respect for human rights, and non-intervention principles.
 - f. Dominican Republic: Sovereignty of the Dominican Republic requires evacuation of foreign troops and the reestablishment of democratic institutions via free and secure elections.
 - g. Western Europe: Support for European integration on economic development, political, social, and cultural levels. Maintain and strengthen current pacts leading to integration and stimulate new agreement leading to non-aggression status of defense organizations now linking European countries and leading to commercial and social exchange.
4. In presenting the above resolutions, Caldera reiterated the need, stated at an OCEA session preliminary to the formal start of the congress, for moderation so that the final statements would be acceptable to everyone. He also called for delegation rather than individual statements of position in the presentation speeches.
5. Javier Correa Elias, Peruvian delegate and former President of the Peruvian Christian Democratic Party, criticized the United States performance at the recent meeting of the Organization of American States in Panama and claimed the United States had failed to accept agreed upon contractual economic norms after having been instrumental in drawing them up. Correa decried the results of the Panama meeting as a retrogression from the position taken by the United States at the Punta del Este Conference. Correa called for a Commission statement to the effect that the United States should better understand Latin America, adding that while the United States aided Latin America, the latter in turn provided the United States with cheap, basic commodities which kept Latin America in misery. Correa's motion was denied by Remo di Natale, leader of the Bolivian Christian Democratic Party, who presided over this session.

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6. During the lengthy discussion on the use of violence as a permissible political tool, Antonio Enriquez Navarro (Panama) remarked that violence was sometimes justified. The Cuban delegation spoke on the need for self-defense. Caldera ended the discussion by saying he would be the first to admit that self-defense and violence might on occasion be required, but that the WCDU must promote peace and discourage nations from violence and armed insurrection.
7. Horacio Sueldo, an Argentine delegate proposed the idea of a "Carta de Lima" which would be a separate, but simple and complete statement of the CD approach to the problems of underdeveloped areas, imperialism, arms buildup, etc. No definite decision was taken on the plan, although it was again considered during the discussions on the Tri-Continent Conference (TCC) resolution when it appeared desirable to issue a separate, more definitive statement addressed directly to the TCC question. Jean Matias, a French delegate, said the French would back the disarmament section.
8. Mario Pedino, an Italian delegate, strongly defended NATO and the Atlantic Community, stressing the need for military equilibrium in Europe. Pedino said disarmament was not an immediate, but long-range, progressive goal. He defended the United States position in Vietnam and said a United States withdrawal would allow Communist domination of Asia. Pedino was strongly backed in his statement by Karl J. Hahn, Director of the Rome Study and Documentation Center of the European Christian Democratic Union (ECDU).
9. Jaime Castillo, Renan Fuentealba, and Otto Boye, all of the Chilean delegation, Horacio Sueldo of Argentina, and others, spoke during the long discussion on the TCC. All the speeches were either an elaboration or rejection of the position taken in the Caldera resolution. The Chileans appeared concerned with the need to be more "positive" about the TCC and not merely condemnatory. Fuentealba strongly attacked the Caldera resolution on this basis. Sueldo said the position assumed by the Commission on TCC should not be influenced by the possibility of disturbing the Europeans. Boye said a more precise statement should be issued or none at all. He contended that the draft resolution did not distinguish between TCC aggression against democracies and dictatorships. He added that the TCC was a "political solution" of the Marxists and that the Christian Democratic Parties should respond with their own solution. Caldera defended his position noting the draft text referred to the defense of the democratic system thereby excluding dictatorships. Caldera successfully countered the Fuentealba and Boye positions by quoting from a Fuentealba speech to the Chilean Congress in March which referred to the TCC as not being a political solution.
10. Boye in discussion of the Dominican Republic resolution said that the words "foreign troops" should be changed to "United States troops" and noted his concern that the United States forces would attempt to stop the Bosch election. Caldera again carefully and successfully withstood the pressure to change the resolution.

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11. The major event of the 25th April session of the Fourth Commission was a long speech by Enriquez (Panama) on the need to include a clause on the overall canal problem into the final conference document. Pierre Pflimlin (France), the Commission presiding officer for the day, was receptive to the resolution on condition that it be brief and general. Enriquez then repeated the Panamanian Christian Democratic Party (PDC) position as presented earlier in an ODCA meeting, stressing the problem involved three factors: a) a new treaty for the old canal; b) negotiations for a new canal; and c) a discussion of the US military bases and disarmament needs. Enriquez also concentrated on the point that the Panama case represented a "mirror" of United States intentions. He then presented the following resolution: "The World CD Conference expresses solidarity with the PDC of Panama in its aspirations for a new, just treaty on the canal which will contribute to the development of that country and contemplates the solidarity of interest of Latin America." The Commission accepted the resolution for consideration and possibly for inclusion in the final congress statement. Enriquez was generally backed by all delegations with the express approval of Caldera.²
12. Sueldo (Argentina) made an appeal on the need for joint Latin American negotiations with the United States on every item of interest, as opposed to separate bilateral Latin American negotiations.³
13. An interesting sidelight during the 25 April discussions was the second attempt made by Carlos Fernandez Sessarego of Peru to have the conference emit a statement on the concern of the Latin American countries on the Pacific coast over French plans to detonate a thermonuclear device
14. The Fourth Commission concluded its sessions at mid-day 25 April. The Caldera draft document was relatively unchanged in the final version. The Congress coordinating commission met on the afternoon and evening of 25 April to incorporate the individual commission recommendations into the overall Congress statement.⁴

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1. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] Comment: The final text of the conference conclusions was being drawn up on 27 April for public release and did not include the Panama resolution.
3. [REDACTED] Comment: Sueldo may have been referring to a section of the Fourth Commission draft pointing out the growing gulf between the developed and developing countries, which calls for CD solidarity in international organizations and for both bi-lateral and multi-lateral negotiations.
4. [REDACTED] Comment: The Caldera document was regarded as a moderate document by the Europeans, but many of the Latin American delegates, particularly the radical groups, probably felt that the document was too bland.

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